

DOMESTIC.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.
American Society for the encouragement
of Domestic Manufactures.

sumed the offensive with vigor, dispersed the insurgent congress, and captured and beheaded Morales, their principal stay. Since his death, no man appears to have been found able to unite the confidence of his countrymen with ability to command. The lower classes, or mixed race, seeing no prospect of succeeding, got tired of the war, and became willing to agree to any rule, or to any masters, for the sake of peace. Aware of this disposition prevailing among their followers, those who found themselves in command of different corps or posts, became eager to make their peace with the king, and obtain terms for themselves by outstripping each other in the race of subduing. Accordingly, for the last six months, the Spaniards have had more reason, from these causes, to expect a successful issue to their attempts of quelling the rebellion in every province this side of the Isthmus of Darien, than otherwise the combined power of Ferdinand and his allies could have given them.

The following is a short summary of some of the late occurrences in that quarter: On the 15th of November last, the insurgent chief Teram, with 900 men, was attacked in the town of Tehuacan, at 3 P. M. by 2000 royalists. Teram was forced to retire, with his men, to two churches in the town, where, after some resistance, he agreed to capitulate with his forces, and surrender a neighboring fort to the royalists.

About the same time Gen. Ryan, who succeeded Morales in the command of the insurgents, gave himself up with about 400 followers, and obtained the king's pardon. At the latest accounts he inhabited the capital.

About the 10th of December, General Ossono, another rebel leader, obtained the king's pardon, by submitting with 600 men.

Gen. Victoria was the only insurgent chief who had not surrendered. On the 8th of June he occupied an ancient fort called Palma, about 30 miles south west of Vera Cruz, which he defended with 450 men against 2000 of the royalists, who had been then besieging it some weeks.

Herrera, who was in this city some time since, as an agent for the independents, has either delivered himself up or taken.

It was reported at Vera Cruz in June, that Montecalla, a man of great wealth and influence in his vicinity, had raised the standard of revolt, in company with a dignitary of the church named Pierro, at a place called Aunequat, some distance to the northwest of Mexico.

In the different provinces there were numerous small predatory parties; but nothing that had the shape of an army.

It is thought that the whole Spanish regular force in Mexico, comprising the late reinforcements, does not exceed ten thousand men. Many of the towns and provinces, however, in their eagerness to wipe off all suspicion of disloyalty, were using every exertion to exterminate the rebels.

Wm. D. Robertson, a colonel in the Mexican service, was a prisoner at Vera Cruz, and it was expected would be sent to Old Spain.

The Spaniards at Vera Cruz, either were or pretended to be ignorant of the operations of Mua. On the 9th of June a frigate sailed from the mouth of the river Santander; for which destination another frigate and a brig had sailed some time before. These vessels will endeavor to cut off all communication with Soto la Marina by sea, while an army goes against it by land.

We are told by an intelligent person, a man of much observation, who had a good deal of conversation at Vera Cruz with Spaniards in authority and high rank, that they were all unanimously of opinion, and expressed it without hesitation, that England and Spain had lately concluded an alliance for the safety and even aggrandizement of their respective dominions in America. They boasted that the Court of St. James had agreed to assist when required, the Court of Madrid in subduing the revolted colonies.

Although I approve the policy of leaving to the sagacity of individuals, and to the impulse of private interest, the application of industry and capital, I am equally persuaded that in this, as in other cases, there are exceptions to the general rule, which do not impair the principle of it. Among these exceptions is the policy of encouraging domestic manufactures, within certain limits, and in reference to certain articles.

Without entering into a detailed view of the subject, it may be remarked, that every prudent nation will wish to be independent of other nations, for the necessary articles of food, of raiment, and of defence; and particular considerations, applicable to the United States, seem to strengthen the motives to this independence.

Besides the articles falling under the above description, there may be others, for manufacturing which natural advantages exist, which require temporary interpositions for bringing them into regular and successful activity.

Where the fund of industry is acquired from abroad, and not withdrawn, nor withheld from other domestic employments, the case speaks for itself.

I will only add, that among the articles of consumption and use, the preference in many cases is decided merely by fashion or habit. As far as equality, and still more, where a real superiority is found in the articles manufactured at home, all must be sensible, that it is politic and patriotic to encourage a preference of them, as affording a more certain source of supply for every class, and a more certain market for the surplus products of the agricultural class.

The brig Sally, of this port, has been seized at St. Salvador, under what pretence we are not informed.

The United States' brig Saranac, capt. ETON, which a short time since received an injury at New-York, has been repaired, and has proceeded to her usual anchorage off the battery, where also lies the sloop of war Ontario, captain BIDDLE, waiting for orders.

society and for its objects, rather than from any hope of being useful as a member. To yourself, I tender my friendly respects.

JAMES MADISON.

MANUFACTURES.

"It is Manufacturing Machinery, that furnishes men, who can be spared when they are wanted; it is Manufacture that clothes, ay, and Manufacture that feeds them; for the general energy and aim at improvement in Manufactures, extend to and influence every other branch of industry; hence the English are the best *farmers* in Europe, precisely because they are the best manufacturers in Europe." *Cooper's Emporium.*

KENTUCKY SOCIETY

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

On Monday the 11th inst. a number of citizens associated themselves together as members of the "Kentucky Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures;" and in order the more effectually to promote the objects of the association, a meeting on the 16th was appointed.

Accordingly, on Saturday, several gentlemen convened in the Court Room, in Lexington. Captain B. GAINES was called to the chair, and John NORVELL appointed Secretary.

Mr. BARRY explained the objects of the society, and made a number of remarks in favour of the policy of encouraging domestic manufactures. He was followed by Mr. WICKLIFFE, Mr. COWAN and Mr. MINTER, in support of the same.

1. Resolved, That Robert WICKLIFFE, W. T. BARRY, James COWAN, Lewis SANDERS, and John M. McCALLA, be a committee to prepare rules and regulations for the future government of this society; and to report the same for its adoption at the next meeting.

2. Resolved, That the officers of this institution, until otherwise provided for, consist of a President and two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Vice Secretary.

3. Resolved, That the stated meetings of this society, shall be held on the first Mondays in the months of January, April, July and October, at the Court House in Lexington, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

4. Resolved, That W. T. BARRY, T. T. BARR, W. MACHEAN, Lewis SANDERS, John NORVELL, Joseph BUCHANAN, James COWAN, Thomas SMITH, and John M. McCALLA, be and they are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence, for the purpose of acquiring and communicating information in relation to the objects of this association, and of inviting the aid and co-operation of the enlightened and patriotic in other parts of this state.

5. Resolved, That it be recommended to the manufacturers of this state, to vend their commodities at reasonable prices; and such of them as are members of this society engage to do so, and so far as their influence extends, to encourage others to pursue a similar policy.

6. Resolved, That the members of this society, as soon as the convenience of each member will admit, will clothe themselves in Domestic Manufactures, and that they will, by advice as well as example, contribute as much as in their power to encourage the use of the manufactures of the country, in preference to those imported from foreign countries.

The society proceeded to ballot for its officers: Robert WICKLIFFE, Esq. was chosen President; Gen. THOMAS BODLEY, 1st Vice President; Capt. B. GAINES, 2nd Vice President; John NORVELL, Secretary; and Dr. JOSEPH BUCHANAN, Vice President; and they are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence, for the purpose of acquiring and communicating information in relation to the objects of this association, and of inviting the aid and co-operation of the enlightened and patriotic in other parts of this state.

The Society then adjourned to the first Monday in October.

B. GAINES, Chairman.
JNO. NORVELL, Secretary.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

MR. NORVELL.—You will oblige a friend to permanent internal improvements, by noticing an article in the Port Folio, of the present month, respecting an address from the Schuylkill Navigation Company. There are upwards of fifty banks in the state of Pennsylvania, some of immense capital and influence; it was in that state, that the first bank in the United States was put in operation; these people ought to understand banking as well as the people of any other state; yet the writer in the Port Folio is convinced, that the improvement of the navigation of the Schuylkill river, by locks, &c. will contribute more to benefit the commonwealth, than all the banks within its territory.

If this be the fact, of which I have no doubt, how much more beneficial to this town, the adjacent counties in particular, and the state in general, would be a canal from the mouth of the Kentucky river, (say to the mouth of Elkhorn,) than the improvement of the navigation of the Schuylkill would be to Philadelphia? That city has a noble river, the Delaware, wasing the very walls of its warehouses, affording on the one hand navigation for ships of the largest class, and on the other for smaller craft, schooners, batteaux, boats, rafes, &c. And yet the improvement of the navigation of the Schuylkill, inferior to the Kentucky river in length and fertility of soil through which it runs, is deemed of vast importance; paramount to all the benefits of all the banking capital of that immensely wealthy state.

It is now generally admitted, that the present state of the navigation of the Kentucky river is of more injury than benefit; and until it is improved by locks, it would be better to wagon the tobacco from Clarke county, &c. to Louisville, than risk its getting safe out of the Kentucky river.

It is believed that the resources of the country are fully adequate to the completion, in five years, of a canal from this town to the Kentucky river. I am informed that two locks below the mouth of Elkhorn, would afford at all times a safe navigation to the Ohio; this being completed, would bring all the produce of the neighboring counties to a general depot, at this place—it being the centre of a rich and well cultivated country. When business is brought to a proper system, the merchant will be his own inspector of the produce that he ships, which he cannot be in the present mode. Warehouses will be constructed for the reception of all kinds of produce; a foreigner coming to the state to make purchases of produce, will then have it in his power to procure at one place any article he may want. This section of the country can produce tobacco, manufactured do. and cigars, hemp, spun yarns, bagging, all kinds of cordage and twines, flour, meal, wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, whiskey, gin, beef, pork, bacon, lard, beer, cider, coaches, hats, boots and shoes, leather, soap and tallow chandlery, saddlery, plated ware, brass do. tin and copper do. red and white lead, dry and in oil, fine and coarse cloths, kerseys and blankets, cotton yarn, shirting, sheeting, chambrays, bed ticking, counterpanes, carpeting, fine and coarse wool, and many other articles, all of which would be brought into demand and become important articles of exportation, if a safe and sure mode of transportation could be had by water, which would enable us, or the purchasers of our produce, to deliver the same at a sea port, upon terms as low as those situated upon navigable rivers. On the other hand, all our foreign supplies would come to us at a diminished price by the same channel; and in most cases the farmers would obtain their supplies from the *very men* that purchased their produce; thus cementing the connection and interests of the exporting merchant and the farmer.

The subject is a grand one; many pages might be written on it; it is noticed however with a hope that some one will take it up, who can arouse the unaccountable apathy of those so deeply interested.

You must first induce the *people* generally to *think* and to *act*; they are the *lever* that can and will move legislative bodies to acts of public utility. The citizens of New-York think correctly upon these subjects.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. NORVELL.—We are informed in a late Reporter, that there are some English Cattle on their way to this neighborhood for breeders. We congratulate our agricultural friends on this accession of real wealth to our state; the citizens of which, only want to be apprised of the advantage of crossing the breed of their common cattle with the English, to realize it.

Having some little knowledge of the origin of the English cattle now in the state, I have thought it would not be uninteresting to the public to communicate it, imperfect as it is, soliciting a like publication from any gentleman of such facts, relative thereto, as he may be possessed of.

In England, where great attention is paid to rearing all kinds of stock, and where agriculture, in general, is brought to greater perfection than in any other part of the world, they take particular care to keep their different breeds separate and distinct, and hence the precision and particularity of the pedigrees of their stock.

Thirty or forty years ago, old Mr. PATTON purchased an English bull of the long horn or beef breed: himself and neighbors, residing on the south fork of the south branch of Potowmack in Virginia, bred from this bull with the common cows of the country. Some years afterwards the same gentleman procured a full blooded bull and cow of the short horn or milk breed; the cross of the milk and the pure blooded beef breed, produced very fine and large cattle, which are known in this state as PATTON's breed.

About this time, Mr. MILLER of Augusta county, Virginia, imported a bull of the beef breed, and a cow of the milk breed, and afterwards purchased an imported bull of the milk breed.

The first English cattle brought to Kentucky, was of PATTON's stock, being

mixed or crossed with the beef and milk breed; and indeed, this stock is the great basis of the English cattle in this state.—Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red,) the brindle of MILLER's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes.

Mr. HARRISON, of Clarke county, got a bull from MILLER's stock in Virginia: the cross of this bull and PATTON cows, produced very fine animals; then came SMITH's celebrated bull, also from MILLER's stock; and lately, Mr. INSKIPP of this county

MEDICAL COLLEGE

Of the *Transylvania University, Lexington*.

The "rules" published in the last Reporter, for the government of this important institution, evince a spirit auspicious to its success and prosperity. It is, however, indispensable, in order to render the college useful, that its character should be firmly established, by a steady, undeviating, practical adherence to the enlightened principles which led to the adoption of those rules: it is particularly incumbent upon the gentlemen who have the selection of professors, to appoint, in the first instance, those alone, who have not only "obtained diplomas from some medical college," but have produced other indisputable evidences of medical learning and talents. The cause of an interesting and invaluable science; the reputation of the WESTERN country; the health, lives, and great interests of society, demand the invariable exercise of intelligence and inflexible firmness, in the choice of unquestionable knowledge, industry and abilities to professorships in our medical college, without "respect to persons."

FROM A CORRESPONDENT. THE MODERATE PARTY.

The *modest* editors of federal papers, over the mountains, are prating a great deal about *moderation, forbearance, mutual forgiveness, and political union*.—These *moderate* gentlemen resemble the lion, which becomes quite tractable and harmless—when his teeth and claws have been extracted. So with federalism—the depravity of its nature as exhibited by Harper, Otis, Quincy and others, during the war, has forced every honest American to abandon it; and now that it no longer retains the power to bite or scratch, it cries out "moderation, forbearance, mutual forgiveness, and political harmony!" What kind, what charitable gentlemen these are! But you are rather too late, sirs.—The time has passed; you are no longer worthy of regard, either as friends or foes. If you had laid down your arms when we were beset on all sides by the arms of *England*, then indeed you would have deserved credit for your magnanimity. But instead of adopting that high-minded and truly *American* course, you selected the hour of common danger to cripple and embarrass your country. When the white and the red savage assailed us in front, you treacherously stole up and aimed a dagger at our backs. We have fairly beaten you all; and now, forsooth, you would lull us with the syren song of *conciliation*, and modestly claim an equal participation of public offices and emoluments. What modest, what unassuming gentlemen these are!

At the most gloomy period of the war; when the cries of the ravished at Hampton had not yet died upon the ear, and the smoke of plundered and burning villages was yet rising in sight of the capitol; HARPER was for "branding Madison in the forehead with villain for his political iniquities"; ORIS would have him chained with the fallen Napoleon on the rock of Elba; QUINCY would degrade his country by an ignoble peace, or separate New England from the southern states, "amicably if he could; forcibly if he must." Now these very gentlemen are the most obsequious humble servants of the President, ready to shew him every possible honor, and to have the honor of any office at his disposal. Oh! shame, where is thy blush! The degenerate sceptophants, who could gravely "resolve it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at our victories," are now meanly flattering and cringing to the man they so much reviled before, for the sake of power and office. But Mr. Monroe cannot surely trust, in "the piping times of peace," those who were his and the country's enemies in war.

Gazette Summary.

The frigate Congress, Capt. Morris, with Mr. Tyler as agent or minister on board, arrived at Port au Prince July 23. They waited on Pétion, who treated them with great politeness. No negotiation took place at that time, as our consul was absent. The congress then sailed to the Cape, to see Christopher. The object of the mission is to obtain redress of injuries from both the chief.

An arrival from England, brings news to June 23. Watson, Hooper, Thistleton, and Preston, accused of treason, had been acquitted in the court of king's bench, by a jury. The acquittal excited almost universal satisfaction and applause. The bill to renew the suspension of habeas corpus had passed in Parliament.

It has been published, that the British are dismantling their vessels upon the lakes. This is in pursuance of a mutual understanding between the American and British governments, that neither power shall retain more than two revenue cutters, of 2 guns each, on either lake; in service; and that 6 months notice shall be given by either, of an intention to augment this force.

George Graham, acting Secretary of War, has been chosen President of the Washington Branch Bank of the United States, in place of Richard Cutts, resigned.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, received in New-York, has induced a belief, that general Carrera, who was basely and treacherously imprisoned by the supreme director of that government, has since joined general Artigas, to oppose the Portuguese invaders of Monte Video. Carrera, the father, who was banished by the Spanish royalists to the Isle of Juan Fernandez, has been carried back to Chile, since the success of the patriots in recovering possession of the government of that country.

The property of the leaders in the Pernambuco revolution, is to be confiscated, and the amount put into the treasury of the Brazilian king.

Puerreydon has sent an agent to Austria, to offer the "kingdom of Buenos Ayres" to the Austrian prince: so says the London Courier.

A Buenos Ayres paper of May 14, contains an official account, communicated by the governor of the province of Tucuman, of the capture of the town of Tarija, on the 15th of April, by the republican lieut. col. Madrid. The prisoners taken were 354, including 20 officers. This advantage was gained with very little loss on the part of the conquerors.

Lord Castlereagh in a debate in the House of Commons, May 9, stated that in the "political arrangement," as he called the system of robbery and spoliation at Vienna, "the question of religion was wholly abandoned." He declared to the House, "that not one word was uttered about it."

The New Orleans market is completely overstocked with produce; flour was at \$8 the latter end of July; tobacco, \$6 per cwt.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CHARLESTON.

"Major Champlin, late a quarter master in the United States army, and the officer who led on sir Gregor M'Gregor's attack against Amelia island, has been apprehended. The district court has caused him to bail with two securities in the sum of four thousand dollars for his appearance at the next sitting thereof, but it is generally supposed that he will not appear, and that M'Gregor will pay the money."

John P. Huston, who was apprehended at Cincinnati for robbing the mail at New Alexandria, Pennsylvania, has been sent to that state to take his trial before the federal court. The court of common pleas in Cincinnati decided, that the law of congress, which authorizes justices of the peace to commit for offences against the U. States, is constitutional.

A report has reached New Orleans from Havana, probably not true, that a complete revolution had been effected in the government of Spain, and that Ferdinand had fled into France.

Mr. John S. Horn, of Kentucky, and Eliash McConathy, were both killed by Israel Kemp off fort Adams, in going down to New Orleans. The murderer threw the dead bodies overboard, took all the money he could find, turned the boat loose, and made off. He has since been arrested and committed for trial in Mississippi; the dead bodies were found, and the boat and cargo are in the possession of R. S. Harrison of fort Adams.

The Alert sloop of war has arrived at Norfolk from the Mediterranean. Came passengers in her, lieuts. Pierce, Bresce, J. Nicholson, Ten Eick, Conover, Bell, Ramsay, Gaunt, Boorman, and F. Forrest. Midshipmen, Montgomery, Nixon, Lee, Cook and Channing. Captain Walter Stewart, late commander of the Alert, died at Mahon on the 15th of May last, the day after his arrival at that place, and lieut. G. W. Spooner, of the Washington, about the last of the same month. Lieut. Dudley had also paid the debt of nature. The following United States vessels were at Mahon when the Alert sailed.—Washington 74, undergoing repairs—frigate Constellation, and ships Peacock and Spark. The officers and crews of the squadron were in good health. The frigate United States or ship Erie was to sail for the United States with despatches in about a month after the Alert.

By the capture of Eastport in the late war, certain bonds due to the United States, for duties to the amount of 50 or 60,000 dollars, fell into the hands of the British. Their vice admiralty court in Halifax attempted to extort payment to themselves, of these bonds. Lately, it appears, the British cabinet have thought better of the subject, and relieved the obligors in the bonds from the operation of the Halifax decree of condemnation.

Several vessels have lately arrived in eastern ports from Europe, with specie, principally, it is said, for the national bank. Insurance has been effected in London on two millions, shipped and about to be shipped, from different ports, to the United States, for the same institution.

It is stated that several of the state banks in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown and Richmond, are making arrangements, in virtue of which the notes of each will be received in the others on deposit. This, they anticipate, will sustain and extend the circulation of their paper. If the operation of the national bank has had the effect of inducing a disposition in the state banks to honor each other's paper, more than they have done for three or four years past, and to adopt arrangements for the accommodation of the community, in the transfer or remittance of money from one part of the country to another, it has accomplished an important object, in addition to the other useful purposes which it answers.

We find that 227 passengers arrived in the United States, from Europe, during the two last weeks in July; 1267 settlers have arrived in Quebec, from Great Britain.

The keel of a new 74 has been commenced in New-York, for the government. The story, that commodore Chauncey was fitting up a superb barge in the Mediterranean for the purpose of visiting Rome, is declared to be unfounded by a number of naval officers.

Christopher Hughes, jr. esq. of Baltimore, has arrived at Stockholm, and acts as our *charge des affaires* in Sweden.

The grand seignor has lately sent the Dey of Algiers a present of a frigate and a polacre loaded with munitions of war, and has paid the Dey high compliments for his energy and valor in the difficulties he had to encounter with the British and Americans; he has also presented him with a captain's dress on the occasion, a peculiar mark of favor. An Algerine brig and schooner sailed on a

cruise the 28th of May—against what nation was not known. The American consul had not been driven from Algiers as reported, but had left there in the frigate U. States, on a visit to Tripoli and Tunis.

Richard Meade, Esq. still remains imprisoned in Spain. The Aurora properly suggests the seizure and imprisonment of one of the Spanish consuls, until the American should be released. We hope that our government is not indifferent to the indignity offered by Spain to the majesty of the American people, in the continued deprivation of Mr. Meade of his personal liberty.

The Spanish ship Providence, captured by the Buenos Ayres privateer Mangore, and ordered into Baltimore, has been seized by the Norfolk revenue cutter, and taken up to Norfolk for examination.

The Aurora entirely discredits the story of Gen. Ternan having, with 2 or 3,000 patriots, deserted to the royalists in Mexico. It asserts that the general never had more than 1000 men under him. The other parts of the story, in relation to Mina and Victoria Guadalupe, appear to be equally devoid of foundation.

Spain, in her difficulties, has had recourse to a new plan of finance, which is well calculated to produce a revolution. It consists of the seizure of ecclesiastical property, and a reduction of benefits to such a point, that an income of 20,000 reals (about 220l.) will be the maximum; the next is a property tax; and the third, is the abolition of custom-houses in the interior, or what we should call Excise-offices.—Kentucky Tobacco was at 12 to 15 dollars in Gibraltar, June 6.

Martins and two other conspicuous patriots of Pernambuco, have been executed by the royalists, who have complete possession of that place.—Gen. Milans, the leader of the conspiracy at Barcelona in Spain, has established himself among the mountains on the borders of Catalonia, and is recruiting from the discontented military, who are joining his standard in great numbers.—The Austrian major Weass, is appointed Austrian consul general, in the United States. This appointment has been made in consequence of the trade of the port of Trieste with the United States. That city carries on more trade with this country, than with any other country.—General Savary has been arrested at Trieste, and conducted by the order of the Emperor of Austria to a fortress in Hungary.

The officer next in command to Sir Gregor M'Gregor is Colonel Thornton Posey, late of the United States army. Colonel Posey is a Virginian by birth, the son of the veteran General Posey, who so distinguished himself in the revolutionary war.

At Limerick, (Ireland) under date of June 11, it is stated, that several outrages had taken place, in that city and vicinity. The cause of the whole appears to have been extreme distress for the want of provisions. Flour is stated to have been 94 to 96—and potatoes to have been sold at a penny per pound. Many persons have been arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 23.

Lieutenant T. S. Cunningham, commander of the United States' schooner Firebrand, arrived in town yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having brought with him from that place, Wyat, Captain Walter Stewart, late commander of the Alert, died at Mahon on the 15th of May last, the day after his arrival at that place, and lieut. G. W. Spooner, of the Washington, about the last of the same month.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Belize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 13th day of September next, on the premises in Bourbon county, 45 miles below Paris on Stoner-creek, my PLANTATION, 270 acres of first rate Land, with upwards of 100 acres thereof cleared, on which there is a first rate mill-dam with convenience for water works on the south side of the creek, and a Water Grist-Mill and a Saw-Mill, and a Horse-Mill, all on the best construction and in good repair, with one pair of French-burr Stones, 4 feet diameter, equal in quality to any in America, the other, two pair good Laurel-hill Stones, with good Bolts, and all the irons of the best kind and in excellent order; also, an orchard of 240 Apple Trees, about 100 of which are large and well loaded now with good fruit, and some Cherry Trees, &c. and several good constant springs of water. The premises can be viewed by any persons wishing to purchase, before the day of sale, at which time and place the terms will be made known. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a.m. Attendance by

ALEX. OGLE.

August 9, 1817.—5

LOVERS OF GARDENING!

MY time in the employment of the Hon. H. Clay, is to terminate about the 1st of November next, at which time I shall be at leisure to undertake for any person or persons, who should have a desire of employing me in the art of gardening. Those who have had no opportunity of seeing my mode of gardening, may see it by calling on me at their countryman's, my worthy friend Mr. Clay's gardens. I have no objection to go to any part of the United States, provided the encouragement should be sufficient. Gentlemen living at too great a distance, and cannot conveniently come to make a verbal contract, may inform me by the way of a letter (post paid) what encouragement they would be willing to give; their communications shall be punctually attended to. If I should not enter into a yearly contract, I intend to revisit and collect from the woods, Pines, Cedars, Hollys, Magnolias, and several other ornamental plants. The first applicants for plants shall first be served. J. FOY.

August 9—3

To all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE—That on the 3d day of September next, I shall attend with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette, and the County Surveyor or his Deputy, at my Paper Mill; from thence proceed to ascertain the boundaries of my land and take depositions to establish the lines and corners. Part of the land I own is a part of a preemption 1000 acres, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of David Vance; and the balance of my land is a part of a preemption 1000 acres, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Robert Thompson. The above pre-emptions adjoin each other on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, between 5 and 6 miles from Lexington, and my land is bounded on the original line between the above named pre-emptions; where we shall continue from day to day until the business is completed.

ISAAC YARNALL.

August 9, 1817.—4

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Stoves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, July 19.—5

KENTUCKY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

THE next FAIR will be held at Capt. Fowler's Gardens, on the second Thursday in September.

On Friday the 1st day of August, an adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait in the town of Lexington, precisely at 12 o'clock. The attendance of all the members particularly requested; as on that day subjects will be designated as the objects of premiums; judges appointed; and other arrangements will possibly be made for the ensuing Fair.

By order of the Society,

THOMAS T. BARR, Sec.

The Paris, Winchester, and Georgetown Editors, will please insert the foregoing notice in their respective papers, until the 1st of August, and forward their accounts.

DANIEL BRADFORD & ROBERT MEGOWAN, having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, only, under the firm of

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,

will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact Commission business generally. Their Store is kept at the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

Lexington, April 10.—5

FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms, the following property:

1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite the Brewery.

1 LOT fronting on Short street continued, 42 feet, with a brick stable thereon.

1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.

1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, opposite Mrs. Parker's, with two log houses thereon.

1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCalla's, fronting 50 feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story Brick House thereon.

1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43 feet on Main Cross street, running back to an alley.

5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 53 acres, enclosed with posts and rails, adjoining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T. Barry.

1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.

July 19, 1817.—5

10—5

BRADFORD & WILSON,

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturers of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—5

10—5

PENMANSHIP.

"Ars artium omnium conservatrix."

M. H. HOWARD, having taught the art of Penmanship in some of the first schools and academies in the United States with success, has now the honor of tendering his services to the inhabitants of Lexington. His mode being on the improved Analytical System, ensures a facility and elegance of hand, in a short space of time, and demonstrates that the art is worthy of the rank it holds in the circles of polite and useful knowledge. The usual tedious and unsatisfactory methods of instruction are thereby obviated. The art is resolved into its pure original principles agreeably to the nicest discriminations of good taste, and calculated to restrain those deviations of caprice so inimical to the elegance and utility of writing.

Mr. H. engages to teach the whole routine of the art to young ladies and gentlemen in thirty-six lessons, of two hours each, for ten dollars.

Specimens of the improvement of pupils may be seen at Mrs. Howard's Seminary and at Mr. Aldridge's Academy.

A morning class for young gentlemen from 7 to 9 o'clock. Evening class for young ladies from 4 to 6 o'clock.

N. B. Stenography or short hand taught on the same conditions.

10—5

Mulberry-street, June 28, 1817.

10—5

A CARD.

JOHN DARRAC, professor of dancing, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for this season only, at his own Ball Room; where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing, in all its various branches, with new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited to make immediate application to John Darrac, or at Mr. Giron's Confectionery store, Main-street.

10—5 Days of tuition Fridays and Saturdays: the quarter composed as formerly, of 18 days or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

Lexington, April 30—20—5

10—5

LITERARY.

THE Subscriber will deliver at his Laboratory, during the Summer, A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give Lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week, except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The Female part of his School shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, March 16. 10—5

10—5

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. ALSO, FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

10—5 FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse Sardines, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Wadams.

THOMAS ROYLE.

Aug. 15, 1816. 34—5

10—5

CARDING & FULLING.

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. ALSO, FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

10—5 FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse Sardines, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Wadams.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Corner of Water and Main Cross streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

10—5 The highest prices given for Tallow, Hogs Lard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes and Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5

10—5